ARMY OF THE CZAR.

Soldiers and Officers of the Greatest Army of the World.

Two Million Soldiers Who Get Less Than One Cent a Day-Cavalry and Cossacks-How the Czar Reviews the Troops-Russian Forts and Fortifications-Tomb of Peter the Great-Museum of Imperial Carriages-Peter's Sledge.

Special Correspondence THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26, 1892.



USSIA'S Ozar has the largest army in the world. This city of St. Petersburg is packed full of soldiers, and I saw them marching through every town which I visited. The war footing of this Empire includes more than 2,500,000 troops, and even in these piping times of peace, Russia has nearly 1,000,000 soldiers in the field. All men over 21 are subject to military service, and there are

many people in the Empire of the Czar hat 850,000 beys become of age every year, and of these, 260,000 are taken into the active army. They go into the service at the different military stations of the Empire, and

prayery under fire, and a great part of them te made up of Mahometans, who are fatalists. There is considerable fatalism in the Russian character, and this makes good soldiers. It eral of the District told him that he would like the been one of the strongest elements of Turkish success, and people who believe their saddles and guns. He did so, but he did not saddles and guns. destiny is fixed are not afraid of rushing into dare to send the bill for them, and the officer has not offered to pay it to this day.

The organizing of the Russian army requires & wonderful system, and its machinery is



INFANTRY OF THE GUARD.

families out of which the recruits are to be taken every year, and the keeping a record of world. hese boys and their ages, so that they can be drafted at just the proper time, is no small matter. This is done by the police. Every district policeman throughout all the provinces has a record of the young men of his district. He knows just how old each is, and what his circumstances are. He publishes each year just what the proscription is to be, and the young fellows have to come to different centers and take their chances at going into the army. In case they are not drafted, they can go back to their work until the next year, but 250,000 of them have to be entered every year, and all men under 50 in Russia who are in good health

are liable to be called out in case of war. There is a provincial militia throughout the Empire, and, in fact, all the men in Russia are to a certain extent in the army. The boys who are drafted are expected to stay five years in the active army, and after this they are 13 years in the reserve, and five years in the Zapas Troops, or the second reserve. The men in the reserve troops drill six weeks twice a year, but the regular troops are in service right along throughout the year, and they have by no means an easy time.

After a boy is drafted be is sent to one of the stations at the direction of the General of Staff at St. Petersburg and his military education begins. He is taught to read and write, as well as to march and shoot, and the education acquired by the soldiers is one of the greatest civilizing forces in Russia to-day. These raw peasant boys get new ideas by moving about and knocking against their fellows from other parts of the Empire. They receive a moderate education, and they go back home at the end of their five years' service entirely different from the boys who have stayed at home and have spent their time in drinking, sleeping, and farming. The best of them get into the military schools, and Russia has several academies which will rank up well with West Point. Natural ability goes a great way in these schools, and the best of the students are promoted and their term of service is shortened.

Russia in this way puts a premium on education and intelligence, and learning goes for more here than anywhere else in the world. mitted to the military school.



his salary was only \$2,000. He was a rich world. It is of Russian make, but of no use in kept up at a cost of something like \$1,000,000 man, of course, or he could not have continued these modern times. Its soldiers are well trained, and, as an officer said to me yesterday, "They will stand killing temarkably well." They are noted for their prayery under fire, and a great part of the ago who was employed for years in the Caucasus, and he told me that he had to continually submit to exactions of this kind. At one time a Gen-

There are over 500,000 horses in the Russian army when it is on a war footing, and some of worthy of study. There are here 20,000,000 | the finest horses in the world are owned by these Russian soldiers. They are magnificent black stallions which have a splendid action, and which can travel at a rapid rate of speed. I see the officers dashing about through the streets here every day, and they sit on their horses wonderfully well. On a peace footing here are 56 regiments of cavalry, and some of the best of these regiments are made up of Cos-

The Cossacks are among the best riders of the world, and they can stand up on their horses and ride them like a man at the circus. There are about 3,000,000 of these Cossacks in Russia, and the Czar is glad to get them in the army and keep them there. They are natural soldiers, and they are drafted at the age of 18, and they are kept on duty, as far as possible, the rest of their lives. They form the most effective part of the cavalry service, and they make good military teachers.

It was these Cossacks that gave Napoleon so much trouble during his retreat from Moscow, and when the French soldiers threw away the gold and silver which they had stolen, the Cossacks gathered it up and gave it to one of the churches here, and it forms now a solid silver fence around the altar of this church. They have never been serfs, and they are a race of herdsmen and stock growers, rather than farmers. They live along the Don, in southeastern Russia, and they are ruled differently from the rest of Russia. They are fond of the Czar, and every Cossack owns his own horse, equips himself, and gets his own food. They are sin- safe to offend one of them. I had an instance gularly independent in their natures, and the of this when I arrived in St. Petersburg. Russians think they are the best cavalry in

St. Petersburg. It is not more than a stone's so that we were spinning along at the rate of a throw from the big hotel at which I am stop- mile in four minutes. All Russia drives fast, ping, and the soldiers march upon it every | and this speed is not extraordinary here. We kept here in St. Petersburg, and the Czar could | along the banks of the Neva when an officer call 20,000 men about him in a few hours. He | tried to pass us. I spoke to my droschsky to go has troops massed all along his Western fron- ahead, and not to let that man beat us. The tiers, and he has to keep his eyes constantly on droschsky man whipped up the horse, but after | While the General was apparently absorbed in

been from \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually, and that | the Kremlin one of the largest cannon in the

The different characters of the Russian soldiers may be seen here in St. Petersburg. They are of all colors and all uniforms, from the Persian with his dagger, and the Circasian with the cartridge box on his chest, to the semi-Asiatic from beyond the Volga, the Finn, and the stolid-faced Russian.

sword clanking on the floor and his gold lace !

Every other man you meet here on the street

here in Russia are those of his manufacture, and you find samples of his work manship everywhere. He made himself the head of the Russian religion. He often went to bed drank. He made his first wife go into a nunnery, that he might marry a peasant's daughter, and he had his eldest son flogged to death. He had a lively way of giving a woman a kick some-times when he met her on the street, telling her to go home and mind her brats, and he was in fact the queerest combination of good and evil that ever ruled an empire.

I went yesterday afternoon to look at the Mu-seum of Imperial Stables here, and among other things I saw a four-horse sledge which Peter the Great made. It was used by him for more than 30 years, and it has windows of mica, and the seats are so fixed that he could turn it into a sleeping coach at night. It is kept in a glass case and looks almost as well as when Peter

drove it hundreds of years ago.

Near this are the toy sledges the present
Czar used when he was a boy, and in the several rooms of the museum there are dozens of carriages plated with gold. Many of these car-riages are so large that it takes about 12 horses to draw them, and some of them are painted by great artists. The panels of that used by Catharine the Great are studded with diamonds, and the carriages of this museum are worth hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dol-

When the Czar was crowned he had 10 new carriages made, each of which cost \$40,000, and the Imperial Family now and then ride out andoah on another near by, and wound about with 12 white stallions hauling their coach, and these horses are ridden by outriders. The Czar himself, however, usually drives in a very plain equipage, and the simplest carriage in this magnificent museum is a blue coupe, the back of which is shattered. This is the one in which Alexander II. was riding when the Nihilist threw a bomb at him. It struck the carriage and shattered it, wounding one of the Cossack guards. The Czar was not hurt and he jumped out to see what he could do for the Cossack, when a second bomb was thrown, which caused his death.

There has been no braver man in history than Alexander II., and no more unjustifiable deed than his assassination. He had done more for Russia than all his predecessors. He had liberated the serfs, had practically abolished the censorship of the press, and since his death it has been found that he was planning to make the Government of Russia a constitutional monarchy. His son, the present Czar, belongs to the army, and I never take a meal in | warned by his example, has drawn the reins of a restaurant without seeing one of these swell autocratic rule more tightly, and Russia is by officers come in and march past me with his | no means so free to-day as she was 10 years ago. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Rugged Humor.

[Boston Herald.]

told the other day by a Mexican gentleman,

an intimate friend of the great Northern sol-

dier in his lifetime. One day, calling on the

commander of the Army at his office in Wash-

ington, he found the hero of Winchester at

his desk, his feet encased in slippers and his

shoes placed democratically on top of the desk.

some writing, the Mexican gentleman, who

shoes in the wrong place, took his cane and

The next day the Mexican gentleman called

again on Sheridan and found him at his desk,

shoes on top, as before. The polite resident of

the tropics began once more removing the

shoes to the floor, when all at once Sheridan

"Don't you do that again, sir! You make

"I beg your pardon, General; but how have

"Why, sir," said Sheridan, still annoyed,

"yesterday, sir, I went out to walk after you had

called on me. I was nearing the White House

when I noticed a gentleman looking at me in-

tently. Soon he addressed me, saying: 'Ex-

cuse me, General, but aren't you afraid of

and send me around town in my slippers, sir!'

"Do you think we could whip Mexico?'

possibility of another war with Mexico.

thing to arouse the horror of mankind."

English Bering Sea Arbitrators.

The arbitrators on the part of England in

asked the redoubtable Tom.

so he blazed out:

excited listeners.

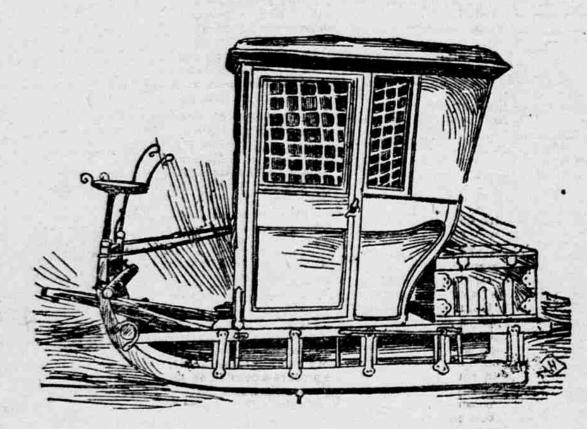
New Mexico and Arizona

gently deposited the shoes on the floor.

roared out:

me ridiculous, sir!"

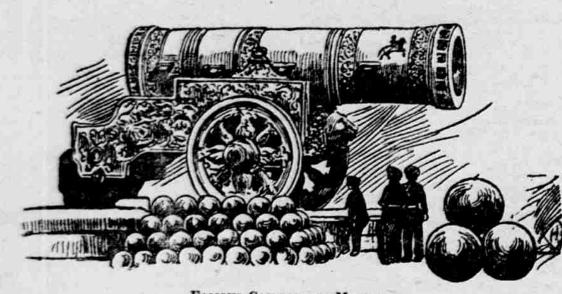
I made you ridiculous?"



PETER'S SLEDGE.

STORIES OF SHERIDAN. shining. The most of the officers "feel their oats," as we say of horses, and it is not at all That Come by Way of Mexico, and Show His Two good stories of Gen. Sheridan were

I went out driving one day with Mr. Frederic Remington, the noted American artist. In taking our drive we naturally picked out a There is an immense parade ground here in | good horse, and our droschsky man drove us morning. The best soldiers in Russia are were in the midst of a lot of carriages dashing Germany. All Europe, in fact, is afraid of Ger- a time the officer, who had even a better horse many, and in a war between Russia and Ger- than ours, succeeded in getting shead of us, and thought some servant had left the warrior's



FAMOUS CANNON AT MOSCOW.

many, the Germans would do this country | as he went by I noted that he shot rather a great damage, though they might not be able | wicked glance at us out of the tail of his eye.

to conquer it. mobilization. The railroads are so few that the the center of this bridge a policeman stood. Czar could not move his troops as fast as would | As the officer reached it we could see him be necessary, and though he has more than a stop and speak to this policeman, and when we million now under arms, it would take him came up a moment later the policeman told us mouths to get some of them to the field of that we must turn around and go back to the

If a young fellow is extraordinarily bright, and reviews it, and he compliments the men by of Police or merely an ordinary Colonel or Genhe has been well trained before he gets into wearing the uniforms of the different regi- eral I do not know; but he was big enough and the army, he may get through his service in ments. The Crown Prince is a member of the small enough to turn us back, and he did. hemselves best in the regular service are ad- reviews. The Emperor invariably addresses his soldiers as "his children," and they speak Three of these schools are here in St. Peters- of him as their "Father Czar." The Emperor and one in Moscow. There is here a cav- is a soldier himself. He fought in the Russo- tilications, but the frontier is well fortified, Blry school, an engineer school, and an artil- Turkish war, but I am told he courts peace and there are great fortresses at Kronstadt and lery school, and as there must be 2,500 new officers every year, it will be seen that the chances for advancement in the Russian army volve his country in war. He has his own

The greatest trouble here is the difficulty of | where he passed us there was a bridge, and in city. We felt very angry, but we could not speak Russian. The droschsky driver could do nothing for us, and there was no help for it but The Czar is very fond of his army. He often to go back. Whether the officer was the Chief

> being suspected. This is so in Germany and England as well as in Russia, and you will remember that one of our military attaches was recently sent away from France for trying to master the secrets of the French army. The only fortress which you can see here

No one thought that Peter would amount to so much when he was bora. He was so small

About a quarter of a mile farther on from

It is not easy to see much of the Russian forall along the frontier. Any one who would attempt to sketch or photograph these fortresses would be arrested at once, and you cannot go near any of the great forts of Europe without

Fort-The Field of Cedar Creek. Winchester and the Opequon Field.

burg, I had crossed the Potomac River on a

pontoon at Harper's Ferry, crossed the Shen-



my footsteps up the Shenandoah Valley. With the Army of the Potomac, after Gettys-

over the nose of the Blue Ridge, at this point called Loudoun Hights, into and up the Loudoun Valley; but that was all. The time had come, however, for me to attend to this neglected part of my education. One thing only seemed lacking for such an expedition. Would that some old comrade of the 34th or 38th Mass., or the 8th Vt., not to mention many more, were with me to point out the exact spots where they struck for God and their native land. But vain all wishes, and boarding the train away we go, reaching Harper's Ferry about 1 p.m. My plan contemplates riding to the head of the Valley and there drifting back, and acting upon this plan between 3 and 4 p. m. I am at Strasburg. A beautiful spot, which I must not stop to describe ! I locate at the Central House, a small hotel on the main street. Here I found two ex-Johnnies from near of the town while waiting, to investigate a fortification which beetles on a contiguous hill. It is locally known as Banks Fort, tradition claiming that it was constructed by Banks's men early in the war; but it was occupied afterwards sometimes by Union and sometimes by rebel forces. It overlooks the entire town and vicinity, and commands a charming prospect, with the Massanutten Mountains as background. Its parapet was never blood-stained. Returning to the hotel I enter a buggy with Robert Lee Keller as guide, a very accomodating young man who has part interest in the hotel. Our road is the "good broad highway" which leads down to Winchester, but we are pointed the other way, and along this road a portion of Sheridan's troops advanced to the attack on Fisher's Hill. There is the hill before us, with young Fisher's house on its crest. As we draw near the base the hill appears more rugged. At the base we cross the north fork of the Shenandoah and begin the ascent. Down there in the hollow at our right stands the spectral walls of Fisher's Mill, and near by is the old man's late residence. The climb is a difficult one. Early held a strong position, and my respect for the courage of that part of Sheridan's army which advanced up this road was wonderfully increased as I noted what it had to contend with. Anon we reach the outer gate of young

Fisher, who has built a substantial house directly in front of the old rebel line. It commands a splendid view down the Valley. We pause at his front door for a few minutes to take in the prospect and hear his story of the battle. He was too young to have been a participant. He invited me into the house to inspect his war relics picked up on the place, but land one or more of the shells. Later I obtained a Hotchkiss fuse shell thrown from a become dissatisfied with their investment, as hereinthe rebel line on an adjacent hill. Small wonder that Early felt secure in this rugged mountain fastness. It seems to me to be the strongest position I have found on any of the old fields, and great credit is due the men who fought or

flanked the Johnnies out of it. Returning to town I spent the night in the sleepy old town of Strasburg at the Central House, and at 8 o'clock, with my team and driver of the day before, head downstream, retraversing the turnpike, but in the opposite direction. About a mile from town my guide points out the residence of G. F. Hupp, the headquarters of Gen. Banks. The house is of brick, but its surroundings wear an air of neglect. I alight from the buggy, go to the front door, and knock. A lady appears, to whom I make known my desire for reminiscences of the place. She informed me that the old gentleman, Hupp, was not now alive; that the old house was burned, and this one was built since the war. She brought from the house a photograph of the old house to show me. It had

the gentleman, 'it is very damp and you are going about in your sippers!' I tell you, sir," said Sheridan, addressing his Mexican friend. you made me ridiculous. It is my habit, sir, to put my shoes on my desk, where I cannot fail to see them, so that I may not forget to put them on, and confound it, sir, you come around here with your notions of propriety The other Sheridan story is of a conversation between Sheridan, Tom Ochiltree and the Mexican gentleman. They were at San Antonio, Tex., and the conversation fell on the "Can a ton crush a pound?" sententiously replied Sheridan; and then it was discussed what terms the victor might demand, whether there would be a partition of Mexico, etc. Sheridan grew impatient, for he was always a warm friend of the Mexican people and a war engaged in ministering to the needs of some ponies, of which he has many. He is an English gentleman who cares nothing for the war, and is disposed, as so many of his countrymen are, to minimize everything American. But he cordially invited me into the house and are me interesting year, interesting with them would not at all have suited him. "Gentlemen, in case of a war with Mexico. which God forbid, and in case we were victorious I would not spare Mexico. No, sir, I would impose conditions of the most onerous sort. I would inflict a fearful penalty on Mexico, some-"What would that be?" demanded his now "Gentlemen," said the great soldier in his most solemn manner, "I would demand of Mexico that she take back Texas." This recalls the anecdote of Gen. Sherman, who said that the United States should fight one more war with Mexico to make her receive back Winchester, of which later .- B., Boston.

San Diego's Great Day.

On September 28, the citizens of San Diego, ing the 350th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego Bay. The city presented a joyous appearance, nearly all the business houses and like a needle, and which is almost as fine as a trators, and the counsel are Attorney-General for the accommodation of visitors in attend- | County. Young, of England; W. H. Cross, M. P., of Liverpool, and C. Robinson, Q. C., of Canada.

Additional testimony secured by Secretary thousands more arrived by rail and steamers invocation by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Mundy, of the Thierry. In 1860 he went on a mission to church in a golden frame there is an image of a baby cut out of a piece of cypress wood. This the United States, which was not available to Charleston and Baltimore arrived and were J. S. Cothran as the orator. After a brief in-

given at plaza by the Twenty-fourth Mexican | For a moment there was profound silence, then to participate in the celebration. The official | erate veterans, which was taken up by the this Summer on the Fish Commission's steamer announcement made that Cabrillo would land | military, firemen and the thousands of specta- into the Fall months. Wheat is reported as Albatross, says that seals do not breed in the at the foot of D street this morning was carried tors. The regiment fired a salute. water, as the Canadians assert, but in the rook- out, and was as near as possible a counterpart eries, as the American experts claim. The poachers are directly responsible for the fearful falling off in the sealing. Their claim that the cession formed, and the line of march was taken Then there were more wild yells. Judge Coth-

At Strasburg-Fisher's Hill-Banks



EAVING the Wilder-ness battlefield, with a part of which I was fairly familiar, I came back to Washington, and thence set forth for a part of the Con-federacy on whose soil the footfall of friend and foe alternated oftener perhaps than anywhere else in Dixie, where may be said to have occurred, in a sense, a war of the races. The fortunes of war did not at any time turn

graph of the old house to show me. It had been used, she said, as a headquarters by Banks, Milroy, Shields, Early, Stonewall Jackson, and Sheridan.

During our conversation a gentleman past the middle age joined us. It was Mr. George F. Hupp, the present proprietor. He was in the Confederate army, and, finding that I was in the "Yankee army," urged me to accept his hospitality for 24 hours, and talk over old times, a courtesy I was compelled to decline. He turned the conversation on to politics, and expressed himself as a strong Republican and Harrison man.

Moving along the pike we approach Cedar Creek. Near by is the ruins of another of the 70 mills which Sheridan. It had been used, she said, as a headquarters by Banks, Milroy, Shields, as a headquarters by Banks, Milroy, Shields, Early, Stonewall Jackson, and Sheridan. It had been used, she said, as a headquarters by Banks, Milroy, Shields, Early, Stonewall Jackson, and stock allotted on this subscription; only such on all stock allotted on this subscription; only such securities to be deposited as are dealt in on either the New York or London Stock Exchange.

In consideration of this guarantee the vendors agree to deposit with The Union Trust Company, of 80 Broadway, New York, stock of the Seven Stars Gold Mining Co. of the value, at par, of five hundred thousand dollars, to be held in trust by the said Union Trust Company until the guarantee given by Mr. Warner, as set forth in this prospectus, shall have been fulfilled. This novel feature, while presenting an unusual departure in mining enterprises, is warranted by the fact that the value of the ore in the mine already exposed. Surveyed and ready for removal exceeds the total amount of dividends guaranteed by \$100,250,000. In addition to this it is estimated that an expenditure of \$100,000 will disclose additional ore to the value of \$100,000 will disclose additional ore to the value of \$100,000 will disclose additional ore to the value of \$100,000 will disclose additional ore to the value of \$100,000 wil catching cold?' 'Why, sir, no; net that I know of; what's the matter, sir' 'Well,' said

Creek. Near by is the ruins of another of the 70 mills which Sheridan dismontled after the battle of Fisher's Hill, and my guide draws up near a farmhouse and leads out into the field to a mineral spring which has a very sulphurous flavor. Continuing our course we cross the creek and, debouching on higher ground, are on the battlefield of Gct. 19, 1864. Observing a monument on an adjacent hill, I leave the buggy to investigate, and find it to be one erected by the 8th Vt. on a spot at and near which that gallant regiment was so fearfully shattered in the fight. A mile distant, on the opposite side of the turnpike, looms Belle Grove Farmhouse, now ewned and occupied by J. W. Smillie, but at the time of the fight used by Sheridan as headquarters. A visit to the house was, of course, in order. There I found the proprietor in, and just then engaged in ministering to the needs of some gave me interesting reminiscences of the place. stating that all the prominent commanders on either side who had been in the Valley had made the house headquarters, and that Presiweeks after the burning of the White House be obtained of Industrial and Mining Guaranty Co., 41 Broadway, New York, in the War of 1812. Accepting from him some relics of the field, and thanking him for courtesies, I stepped into the team, and Robert Lee Keller drove me to Cedar Creek Station, less than half a mile away, where I took the cars for

up, the parade being a most imposing one.

made everything from the Russian alphabet to his own boots.

Among the most curious things I have seen have in Russia are those of his manufacture,

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Of which 200,000 Shares 15 per cent. Guaranteed Stock at \$5 per share are now offered for

On all Stock allotted on this subscription, Dividends of 15 per cent, per annum for five years will be GUARANTEED, as here-Fredericksburg boarding—Gordon by name— inafter stated. It must be understood, however, that the holders carry me to Fisher's Hill, I take a run up back of the 15 per cent. guaranteed stock participate in the full earnings of the Company. Dividends are expected to largely exceed this amount.

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HON. H. H. WARNER of Rochester, N. Y., of "Warner's Safe Cure" fame, after spending several weeks in critically examining this mine, in which he was aided by some of the most experienced mining engineers of this country and Europe, is so thoroughly convinced of the extraordinary value of the property that he has expressed his readiness to place himself at the head of the undertaking, if so desired, and has also agreed to take 100,000 shares in the company.

In order to confirm the success of the enterprise, he guarantees to every shareholder to whom is allotted stock on this subscription a dividend of 15 per cent.

stock on this subscription a dividend of 15 per cent.
per annum for a period of five years, payable in gold,
unless a total of seventy-five per cent, shall have been
paid within a shorter time.

He also further agrees to purchase at par in gold all
guaranteed stock allotted on this subscription within
the 30 days immediately following the expiration of
two years from date of allotment of said stock, proyided be received said 30 days, notice of such stock vided he receives said 30 days' notice of such stockholders' desire to sell.

These provisions as to dividends and redemption of stock will be legally expressed and signed by guarantor on each certificate allotted on this subscription.

Besides his high personal standing and unquestioned responsibility, Mr. Warner agrees to deposit in trust with the Industrial and Mining Guaranty Company of New York bonds or stocks of railroad or industrial corporations to an amount necessary to provide for the full payment of the five years' dividends guaranteed

when the immense body of ore already developed and ready for removal is taken into account; the proposition being not unlike the cash reserves in a bank, subnual production of the mine up to \$1,500,000.

OBJECTS.—This company is formed to acquire.

without further expense or liability to subscribers, on Oct. 1, 1802, as a "going concern," and to provide a working capital of \$200,000 to further equip and deworking capital of \$200,000 to further equip and develop the Seven Stars, Hillside and Happy Jack Mines, comprising the following patented claims: Seven Stars, Happy Jack, Hillside, Camp, Contact No. 1 and Contact No. 2. Also the locations known as the Mesa, Elwood, Midnight, Mescal, Waterfall and Boulder.

SITUATION.—These mines are in the Eureka Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, 50 miles from Prescott. Arizona, although a comparatively new mining field, has already produced seventy-two midions of dollars (\$72,00,000) in gold and silver.

WHAT IS THEIR RECORD?—This very rich gold yein was found by John Lawler on the evening of

PRESENT VALUE.—The ore that has been re-moved was taken from near the surface, and is hardly noticeable in the present magnitude of the mine. Not only is this a virgin mine, but it is also a fully proved and very extensive property. Conservative estimates made by thoroughly reflacte engineers place the ore in sight, ready to remove, at \$2,000,000. It is considered that an estimated expenditure of \$100,000 will disclose additional ore to the value of \$3,000,000. The ore is now heing mined milled treated and upped into bullion at being mined, milled, treated and turned into bullion at an expense of only \$7 per ton.

GOLD OR SILVER.—The Smelters' certificate

of ore shipments show that half the value is in gold, the remainder silver. Recent developments, however.

have uncovered ore bodies, in which the gold is largely in excess of the silver. MINE IS DRY; NO PUMPING. The mine is worked by levels from the side of the mountain. No hoisting machinery is required at present, and will not be for a long time to come, and no pumps. Another tunnel can be run 75 feet below the present lowest level and still be above the foot of the mountain.

EXTENT OF THE WORKINGS.-The underground workings, levels, cross-cuts, winzes, etc., are already 6,000 feet in aggregate length. Ore has been found to extend continuously for 2,000 feet along the lode. There is good ore in both ends of the mine; indeed some of the best ore is in the ends of the different levels, and also in the bottom workings. No limit is yet known to the extent of this ment mass of ore.

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF ORE.—The lode is a true fissure, and continuous. It has been followed for over two miles. Very rich ore has been obtained about 1,200 feet north of the present furthest workings of the mine, and it is certain that the ore extends that distance or more. Similarly, it is known to extend a long way south. Mr. Harrington Blauvellt, Mining Engineer, who made an examina-

BLAUVELT, Mining Engineer, who made an examina-tion of the mine at the time when developed only 1,300 feet in length, calculates, as is shown in his report, that for every 10 feet sunk on said length of 1,800 feet, ore to the value of \$150,000 would be disclosed. On the generally-accepted theory, sustained by the history of mines, the depth of ore in a mine extends to about one-half of its length. This lode having been shown to extend porth and south over two miles a simple to extend north and south over two miles, a simple calculation will demonstrate the enormous quantity and value of ore that may yet be extracted.

SIZE OF THE PROPERTY.—This mining

property covers 210 acres. There are also valuable tam sites, water rights, timber claims, and a town site. dam sites, water rights, timber claims, and a town site.

TITLE.—The fittes are unquestionable, the Seven Stars, Hillside, Happy Jack and other mines being held under United States Patent.

EQUIPMENT.—The mines are provided in a very extensive manner with necessary buildings, such as Company's Trading Store, Assay Offices, Staff Quarters, Blacksmith and Carpenter Shops, suitable Miners' Boarding House, Lodging House, Mill and Reduction Works, Engines and Boilers, etc.

WATER AND FUEL.—Boulder Creek affords sufficient water for running a 40-stamp mill eight.

sufficient water for running a 40-stamp mill eight months in the year. A dam can be built which will afford water for the entire year, while wood, both for

fuel and other purposes, is readily obtainable. The Company owns valuable timber claims, covering 180 SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The right is reserved to re-ject any subscription, or to accept it in part before actual allotment. If any subscription is wholly re-jected, the amount deposited on application will be

ALLOTHENT.-If the whole amount applied for be not allotted the amount paid on application will be applied on sums to become due on the allotment- Receipt will be given for all payments made, and the Company's engraved certificate will be delivered as soon as practicable after all payments have been made. Any instalment may be paid in advance under discount at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum. Failure to pay any instalment when due may forfeit all previous payments.

REGISTRATION.-All certificates will be registered and countersigned by the Union Trust Company of New York.

Four elaborate reports of eminent Engineers, who have separately examined the property, also certificates of ore sales aggregating \$178,000, showing an average yield per ton of \$225.27, and which can be mined and turned into bullion at an expense dent James Madison sojourned there some of only \$7 per ton, together with maps, prespectuses, and all desired information, can

Still Flaunting the Rebel Flag.

A dispatch from Greenville, S. C., dated Sept. 27, says that the Confederate monument erected by the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Associa- France on Oct. 2. He was born Feb. 27, 1823. tion was unvailed to-day in the presence of His parents wished him to enter the priestseveral thousand spectators. The monument | hood, and at an early age he was sent to Paris to is erected at the head of Main street, a high obtain his preparation. At the close of his Cal, had a great celebration, the occasion be- point which overlooks the city. The shaft is classical studies he was placed in the Seminary of marble, resting on a granite base sur- of St. Sulpice, and while there he showed mounted by the statue of a Confederate sol- remarkable aptitude in the study of philosophy dier, the whole being 30 feet high. The model and of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac lanmany private residences being tastefully for the statue is the present Chief of Police of guages. In 1847 he won the Volney prize for decorated in honor of the Cabrillo celebration. Greenville city, Capt. J. B. Ligon, who was an a work upon the Semitic language. In 1851

troduction Judge Cothran paused a moment. The First U. S. Cavalry Band, of Fort Grant, At a signal from the Chairman the cords were Ariz., participated in an open-gir concert | pulled and the canvas dropped from the statue. Infantry Band, which was sent from Guaymas | followed wild "rebel" yells from 300 Confed-

As the smoke rolled up from the guns a large | acre. in the afternoon. In the evening there was a children representing the Confederate States | cured beyond all possible doubt. banquet at the Hotel dei Coronado for invited and companies from the County sang "Ameriguests, a reception by the Indians, and a concert ca" and the ceremonies closed with the benediction by Dr. Mundy.

A Grand Philosopher Gone.

Jos. Erneste Renan, France's great philosopher and historian died at the College de A handsome pavilion was erected at the plaza officer in the Confederate army from this he was attached to the department of manuscript in the National Library, and five years "Life of Jesus." He became a member of the French Academy on June 13, 1878.

South Dakota's Crops.

Threshing is progressing slowly, present indications being that it will be continued late yielding an average of 12 to 18 bushels per

The favorable weather of the past two weeks, continuing throughout every section of the State, has securely sealed the condition of the ran then concluded his address, being followed | corn crop. The entire crop, with the excep-Literary exercises on the platform were held by Col. Jas. A. Hoyt. The young women and | tion of a small portion planted very late, is se-

hay has been cut and put in stack.



are great. Outside of this, however, the in- | special bodyguard, which, strange to say, is | image is just 19 inches long and five inces wide, content with 75 cents for a year's spending are incumbent upon his position.

less than the amounts that they spend. I Russia for making the military supplies, and the army and the navy, and he built boats on the gan factories at Tula turn out the best of the Volga and established a Navai Academy.

Told me that his expenses for years had modern guns. At Moscow there is shown in He was a sort of Jack-of-all-trades, and he

ducements to remain in the army are small. The made up of Mahometans, and the Empress and it is the size that Peter the Great was when private soldiers get almost nothing, and the has her favorite troops. These last are the he was born. According to a Russian custom average pay is not more than a postage most aristocratic troops of the army, and one when a sickly baby is born it is at once measstamp a week. The infantry, in fact, get one has to be of a good family to belong to them. | ured by the priest, and a portrait is cut out just ruble a year, or 75 cents a year. Of course, They appear at all the dances, and it costs an the size of the child, and this portrait is suptheir food and clothes are found, but it would officer about five thousand dollars a year more posed to help the child live. be a very economical boy indeed who would be than his salary to pay the social bills which

money, and the fact seems almost inconceiv-able that these men can get along without of George P. Lathrop, belongs to this guard, bucket, but when he grew up he became six officers are a little better paid, but, comparatively, they receive but little, and It is well equipped, and its arms are of the practically the maker of Russia, and he laid as the Corwin, Rush and Albatross have made all officials in Russia have salaries much most improved make. There are works in the foundation of the Empire. He organized a careful search for new grounds without suc-

without trouble is the old one on the other side of the Neva which Peter the Great built early in the 18th century. It looks more like a State's prison than a fortress, and it is used as a prison now. I drove through it the other day. It is one of the gloomiest places in Russia, and it is full of historical reminiscences. The boat which | the Bering Sea case are announced to be Baron Peter made with his own hands is here, and | Hannen, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, there is a cathedral here which contains the and Sir John G. Thompson, G. C. M. G., Mintombs of the Czars of the past. This cathedral | ister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canis one of the most noted in Russia. It is an ada. Mr. Charles Tupper, Canadian Minister oblong building covering about one-half an of Marine and Fisheries, is the agent in charge acre, with a golden spire which cuts the sky of the case of Great Britain before the arbi-

Peter the Great lies here in a marble sarcophagus, and over his tomb on the walls of the

the Bering Sea agents of the two countries at | anchored in the bay. their sessions in Washington last Winter, goes to sustain the contention made by the United States that peaching in Bering Sea is responsible for the falling off of the number of seals. A. Alexandria, who visited the seal islands

seals have migrated elsewhere will not stand,

Read "Better than a Pension," on page 4.